

J. Stephen Gehring
 Richard M. Burt
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 In Propria Persona

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## BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

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IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION
OF PAYSON WATER COMPANY INC. AN
ARIZONA COPORATION, FOR A DETERMINATION
OF THE FAIR VALUE OF ITS UTILITY PLANTS

AND PROPERTY AND FOR INCREASES IN ITS WATER RATES AND CHARGES FOR UTILITY

SERVICE BASED THEREON.

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19 IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF

PAYSON WATER COMPANY INC., AN ARIZONA

CORPORATION, FOR AUTHORITY TO: (1) ISSUE

22 EVIDENCE OF INDEBTEDNESS IN AN AMOUNT

23 NOT TO EXCEED \$1,238,000 IN CONNECTION

24 WITH INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS TO

25 THE UTILITY SYSTEM; AND (2) ENCUMBER REAL

26 PROPERTY AND PLANT AS SECURITY FOR SUCH

INDEBTEDNESS.

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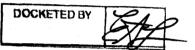
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## **DOCKET NO. W-03514A-13-0111**

Arizona Corporation Commission DOCKETED

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**DOCKET NO. W-03514A-13-0142** 

OBJECTION TO EXCLUSION OF INTERVENORS BURT & GEHRING FROM HEARINGS HELD ON 2/7/14 AND 2/10/14 Pursuant to AAC R14-3-105 et seq.

COMES NOW, J. Stephen Gehring and Richard M. Burt, Customers of PAYSON WATER CO.

INC. (PWC) in the Mesa del Caballo System (PWS 04-030) to make their objection to the ALJ Nodes

Exclusion of him from participating any further in the Hearings held on February 7<sup>th</sup> and 10th, 2014 and

to Motion the Administrative Law Judge to allow Mr. Burt to continue to participate, present evidence

and cross examine witnesses in these Administrative proceedings for the following reasons:

1. On October 18, 2013 J. Stephen Gehring and Richard M. Burt jointly filed their Application and Motion to Intervene in these Administrative proceeding so cited and Captioned herein and above.

2. On October 29, 2013 Assistant Chief Administrative Law Judge, Dwight D. Nodes ordered that J. Stephen Gehring and Richard M. Burt were hereby granted Intervention.

3. R14-3-105 C specifically states that:

- C. "Other appearances. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections R14-3-105(A) and R14-3-105(B), any consumer or prospective consumer may appear at any proceeding and make a statement on his own behalf, at a time designated by the Commission or presiding officer. A person so appearing shall not be deemed a party to the proceedings. When two or more interested persons under this rule have substantially like interests and positions, the presiding officer may declare them a class of interested persons for purposes of the hearing. The members of the class shall designate to be spokesman for the class one of their number, or his attorney, or such greater of their number, or attorneys, as the presiding officer shall determine. More than one class may be established for a hearing."
- 4. Mr. Burt at all previous hearings and proceedings has been allowed to participate, make comment, and ask questions and examine witnesses.
- 5. At hearing on February 5<sup>th</sup>, 2013 ALJ Nodes arbitrarily and without any justifiable explanation excluded Mr. Burt from any further participation and disallowed any further for him to comment, testify, or submit evidence.

Interveners' Gehring and Burt have previously established themselves as Consumers, Residents and property owners in Mesa del Caballo system serviced by the Water Utility and are in fact "parties in interest" in these Administrative proceedings.

"Economic injury is not the only injury that the law should recognize." The Office of Communication emphatically affirms the Consumer as a "part in interest" with a right to intervene in agency cases affecting the product consumed." The Consumers' right is not limited to cases in which they have a "pocketbook" interest; it extends to those in which the agency action bears upon quality, as well as price. Only Consumers may be directly concerned with deteriorations in quality. The implication is far-reaching. Administrative decisions that affect environmental quality should give "consumers" of the environment the same right to be heard before those decisions are made.<sup>3</sup>

The evolving law makes it no longer accurate to assert in agencies a discretionary power to exclude participation in their proceedings. The right to be heard may not be limited to the "obvious party." The competitor and the consumer must now be considered "parties in interest" in cases that affect their competitive or consumer interest. They have a right to participate that may not be

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Office of Communication v. FCC, 359 F.2d 994, 1003 (D. C. Cir. 1966).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Compare National Welfare Rights Org. v. Finch, 429 F.2d 725 (D. C. 1970) (right of welfare clients and organizations to intervene in hearing to determine whether states were complying with requirements of federal law).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Palisades Citizens Assn. v. CAB, 420 F.2d 188 (D. C. Cir. 1969).

limited to the writing of letters or to second-class appearance as a matter of grace at hearings. The agency still possesses discretion to establish rules governing participation. Thus, it may lay down rules for determining which consumers of community representative are to be allowed to participate; <sup>4</sup> it may require consolidation of petitions and briefs to avoid multiplicity of parties and duplication of effort; and it may control the proceedings so that all participants are required to adhere to the issues and refrain from introducing cumulative or irrelevant evidence.<sup>5</sup>

But it may no longer completely exclude persons who have a substantial interest in the proceeding. "Any interested person" now has the right to intervene in an agency proceeding "so far as the orderly conduct of public business permits." <sup>6</sup> The controlling principle was stated by a federal court of appeals: "Efficient and expeditious hearing should be achieved, not by excluding parties who have a right to participate, but by controlling the proceedings so that all parties are required to adhere to the issues and to refrain from introducing cumulative or irrelevant evidence."

The right to participate in agency proceedings is expanded by the Ashbacker doctrine. The Court held that the commission had acted improperly:"For if the grant of one (application) effectively precludes the other, the statutory right to a hearing which Congress has accorded applicants before denial of their applications becomes an empty thing." <sup>8</sup> Ashbacker should not be limited to physical mutual exclusiveness. Where an agency makes choices, those from whom the choices are made have an interest that should be protected. <sup>9</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Office of Communication v. FCC, 359 F.2d at 1006. See, e.g., Palisades Citizens Assn. v. CAB, 420 F.2d at 193.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> National Welfare Rights Org. v. Finch, 429 F.2d at 738.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> American Communications Assn. v. United States, 298 F.2d 648, 650 (2d Cir. 1962)(quoting Federal Administrative Procedure Act §6(a), 5 U.S.C. §555(b)).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Virginia Petroleum Jobbers Assn. v. FPC, 265 F.2d 364, 368 (D. C. Cir. 1959). See Recommendation 71-6 of the Administrative Conference, 1 C.F.R. §305.71-6 (1981), intended to encourage greater participation by intervenors in agency proceedings.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Ashbacker Radio Corp. v. FCC, 326 U. S. 327 (1946).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> For a case so holding, Pollack v. Simonson, 350 F.2d 740 (D. C. Cir. 1965). Compare Baptist Hosp. v. State, 500 So. 2d 620 (Fla. App. 1986); Huron Valley Hosp. v. State Health Commn., 312 N.W.2d 422 (Mich. App. 1981); Appeal of Behavior Science Inst., 436 A.2d 1328 (N. H. 1981).

1	WHEREFORE Mr. Burt requests that he be	allowed to continue his participation in these	
2	Administrative proceedings, and to comment, examine witnesses and introduce evidence without any		
3	further interruption or exclusion.		
4	Respectfully submitted this 10 <sup>th</sup> day of February 2014		
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6	Malun Hay		
7	J. Stephen Gehring, in Propria Persona	Richard M. Burt, in Propria Persona	
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13	ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION		
14	1200 West Washington St.		
15	Phoenix, Arizona 85007		
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17	A Copy of the Original of the foregoing has been mailed this 10	" day February 2014 to the following:	
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50	By: Richard M. Burt		